

And, as we know not what a day may bring forth, do not be surprised at any thing. G. M. DODD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Jan. 2, 1846.
T. J. FURNACE, Esq.,
Amount of the several issues outstanding January 1,
1846, as per records of this office. \$469,114 36
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the
accounting officers (41,329 02)

\$577,806 38

R. H. GILLET, Register of the Treasury.

COURT for the [CORRECTION OF ERRORS—] Albany, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1846—Present, Lieut. Gov. Gardner, Chan. Walworth, Justice Jewett, and 21 Senators.

Senators Hard and Young took and subscribed the oath of office. Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Friday, January 2—Present, Lt. Gov. Gardner, Chan. Walworth, Justice Jewett, and 21 Senators.

Senators Sanford and S. Smith took and subscribed the oath of office.

None being in attendance, adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A.M.

During the year 1845, this Court was in session 167 days, including Sundays.

The whole number of cases argued and submitted, were fifty-four.

Appeals from the Chancellor affirmed 17; do. reversed 2; and from the Supreme Court affirmed 19; do. reversed 14; one not decided for want of a quorum 1—34—*Albany Journal*.

raising additional military force; and I see here, amongst others, some of those gentlemen who at that time opposed the increase of the army, and actually effected a reduction of that same military establishment nearly a third. That was four years ago. That was a time when the prospect of war was before us, and I think quite as great as it is at the present time; and I take this opportunity to say, that I do not believe at all that we are in danger of war at this time. I do not believe any probability of a war now, or at any time; and, if there is ever to be any danger of war in consequence of measures to be taken by this Congress, it is injurious to me, it is injurious to you, it is injurious to the country, and that measure ought to be rejected all in arms, and all new expenses whatever; and that measure is injurious to Great Britain that we mean to terminate the convention of 1825, and that measure, Oregon which we made twenty-three years ago. That is the first measure to be taken; for how is it possible to have a convention with Great Britain, if we have this state of things continue? Does Great Britain think she will take offence at the termination of that treaty? I think not. I think there is no question in England whether they should not give us notice for the termination of that treaty, which, I beg leave to say, is not a convention of joint occupation. I am surprised to hear that we are to have a convention of joint occupation, and that measure is the measure which the convention was. That convention acknowledged no occupation of territory by either. It is a convention of joint occupation of free navigation, for both parties—of free intercourse with the Indians in certain territory; but it does not admit on either party the occupation by the other of any inch of territory. It is not so, but we are to have a convention of joint occupancy at all. But whatever it is, neither party can permanently occupy any portion of that territory without giving

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